MINERAL DE LA TRIBIDAD, SONORA,

MEXICO, Sept., 1860. Tracer and Lower California, Souora, and Chihuah were the last provinces conquered by the Spaniards, and were known and governed under the name of "Vireinato del Occidente." Sonora and Chihuahua were then inhabited by comparatively few Spaniards on one side and many and large Indian tribes on the other.

The first were the masters, and the second the slaves. Now and then, one or the other tribe arcse with the intention of throwing off the voke. But in every instance they were subdued by the superiority in arms of the Spaniards. At a place called "Abamito," situated on the bunks of the Rio de San Ignacio, I have counted more than 15,000 human skulls piled up on the side of an isolated mountain. All my efforts to find some of the bonce to which these skulls formerly belonged were in vain, and I am of opinion that no regular battle had

been fought, but that a wholesale slaughter must have

taken place on that spot. The innumerable silver-mines of Sonors, often extenaively worked, and to great depths, prove to a certainty that the still-existing Indian tribes were at a former period very numerous, and that all these mines had been worked by them when alayes. Incredible must have been the riches when the Spaniards in this way extracted from the gold and eliver mines of Sonora and Chinahus. This system of making the most out of the poor Indians was carried on until the beginning of this century, and only abandoned nominally after it erevolution of 1822, the result of which was the liberation of the Mexican people from Spanish rule and chanination. But, after all, the Indians have gained but hutbe by that change of flovernment. They have changed their masters, but not their condition. By the present and mest abominable peon system which reigns all over Mexico, they are as much the slaves of their masters as they had been under the Spanish rule. Their liberation, therefore, has been but nominal, and their situation is worse than ever before. The Spanish Government has, at least, done a good deal toward the civilization of the red men, while the present Mexican Government does everything to bring them back again to their original state of barbarism. This is one of the many natural consequences produced by the misperiod very numerous, and that all these mines had

to their original state of barbarism. This is one of the many natural consequences produced by the misrule of those wretches, who once stood at the head of the Mexican people, and which, in the end, will bring about the rain and desolation of that country.

The principal Indian tribes in the State of Sonora are the Yaquis, inhabiting the banks of the Rio Yaquis, and employed as abovers all over Sonora. This tribe is not less than 40,000 sonls, and has been for the last 30 years, with the exception of the Apache tribe, the most troublesome in that State. The Yaqui is a mosn of a stately figure, strong, and intelligent. He calls himself a Christian, but is cruel and barbarous in the extreme. He, together with the Apache Indian, is the principal cause of the ruin of the State of Sonora. Next to the Yaquis, live the Mayo Indians, found on the banks of the Rio Mayo; they are relatives of the Yaquis, and speak, with a little variation, the same language, and have the same customs and characteristics. They are not so numerous as the Yaquis, but join with them in almost every attempt at revolt against the Government of the State.

On the upper part of the River Yaqui, and on the banks of the Rio de San José live the Pimo Indians. This with a between the former of the State.

of the laper part of the layer radii, and of the banks of the Rio de San José live the Pimo Indians. This tribe is reduced to a few thousand souls, as, by their bravery as soldiers, they have suffered more than any other tibe in the many revolutions of Sonora. "He is as brave as a Pimo," is a common saving among the Sonorasese. They—The Pimos and the Ofratas—are the reset explicate Indians in the State of Sonoral

Sonoreness. They—The Pimos and the Ofratas—are the most civilized Indians in the State of Sonora.

These Ofrata Indians, higher up on the Yaqui River and on its tributaries, the Rios de Oposura and Sahuarina, as well as on the banks of the Rio de Sonora and Rio de San Mignel. The majority of them speak only the Spanish language, and may be considered as Mexicans. They always take sides with the government, and oppose the levantamientos of the other Indian tribes. They are the fastest runners to be met with all over Mexico: and I recollect one instance in which a

and oppose the levantamientos of the other Indian tribes. They are the fastest runners to be met with all over Mexico; and I recollect one instance in which a servant of mine—an Ofrata of 19 years—ran after me a distance of 100 miles, and this in a single day, and while I was on the back of a magnificent horse.

The Papago Indians are found on the banks of the Rio de San Ignacio and the Rio de Tubutama or Altar. Also, in a large part of the new Territory of Arizona. They have the finest physique of all the Indians of Sonora, and are all men of six feet and more in height. They live in peace with the Mexicans, but are the bitterest enemies of the Apaches.

The rest of the Indian tribes in Sonora are known under different names, and exist as small tribes all over the State. They are the Ceris, below Hermosillo; the Areneños, in the "Médanos de la Costa;" the Ponitas, on the banks of the Rio de Sahuaripa, and the Maicobas in the Sierra Madre.

The Apaches inhabit parts of Sonora, Arizona, Chihuahua, and New-Mexico. As a good deal has been said and written about them, I pass from them to the powerful tribe of the Taharumaris, which are found divided into innumerable smaller tribes all over the State of Chihuahua. About 10,000 of them inhabit the deep barrancas of the Sierra Madre and Taharumara, and exist independent of the rest of the world in a state of barbarism. But few of them speak the Spanish language, and they are noither at peace not at war exist independent of the rest of the world in a state of barbarism. But few of them speak the Spatish language, and they are neither at peace nor at war with the Mexican people. Nature has placed in the high and almost insurpassable mountains of that region a mighty barrier between them. The great majority of the Talaruman tribe live on the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre and on the high plains of Chihuahna, mixed up with the Mexican population. The Mexicans of Chihuahna are a mixture of Spanish and Taharumari blood, and are therefore, with a few exceptions, half-breeds.

Both States of Sonora and Chihuahna are, as already stated, inhabited by about 399,000 souls—150,000 of which are full-blo ded Indians, 125,000 half-breeds, and only 25,000 of pure Spanish blood. The foreign residents of all nations amount to about 300 souls.

It is clear that in a country where the blood of the red man so predominates civilization cannot progress at all, or but very little. Facts prove this. In the year 1853, the Apaches extended their depredations only as far down as Ures, the capital of the State, but now they commit replacing as far at Harmania. now they commit robberies as far as Hermosillo, Guaymas, and Real de Alamos. They visit, in fact, every part of the State, the highest peaks of the Sierra Madre, as well as the lagunas below Hermosillo.

From the progress the Apache Indians have made in the course of time the other Indian tribes have learned that an overthree of Mayisan, rule is not allowable.

that an overthrow of Mexican rule is not altogether impossible, and they believe that then a rule of their own would commence. Of foreign interference they have no idea, and think that if they can over-throw their present Government they can also resist

throw their present Government they can also resist anybody else.

It is a singular fact that a white man, and a man of a great deel of intelligence, stands at the head of all these Indian movements. The name of this man is Don Manuel Maria Gandara, ex-Governor of Sonors. He is the son of a Spaniard, was formerly a merchant, and has raised himself to great political importance. It was in the year 1838, when the Mexican people were divided into two parties, the Federalistas and non-Federalistas, that Gandara put himself at the head of one party and defeated the other. The result was that he became the Governor and leading man of the State, upon which, in the course of time, he looked as his own patrimony and that of his family. Now and then he was pushed aside by the Gobierno General in Mexico, and replaced by another. He persuaded the Indians that the new Government would deprive them of their lands, and call in the foreigners or Americanos, of their lands, and call in the foreigners or Americanos, who would altimately conquer them and reduce them to Slavery. He induced them to rise in insurrection Slavery. He induced them to rise in insurrection against the newly-installed Government, put binnelf at the head of the movement, and succeeded each time in the overthrow of his adversaries. So poor Sonora has been a mere tool in the hands of this am-

at the head of the movement, and succeeded each time in the overthrow of his adversaries. So poor Sonora has been a mere tool in the hands of this ambitious man for more than twenty-four years, and up to the present moment. He belongs to the party of the Church, and if the present struggle continues. Gandara will call himself Governor of Sonora, or Rey de los Rancheros."

The revolutionary wars in Sonora bear altogether a different character from those in the rest of Mexico. While there one party is striving to get the power over the other, in Sonora, one race, the Indians, are attempting to exterminate the other race, the whites. Candara is the chief of the one, and Pesqueira the chief of the other. The present revolution of Sonora commenced in the year 1856. Gandara had been deposed by an order of the General Government of Mexico, and replaced by his brother-in-law, Don José Aguilar. But, unfortunately, the General Government left him in possession of the military forces, and as Commandante-General he put himself at the head of his troops, and made his brother-in-law, Governor Aguilar, a prisoner. Posqueira was at that time Inspector de la Frontera on the frontier of the State in hostility to the Apaches. No sooner did he hear of the overthrow of the legitimate Government than he put himself at the head of his few men, marched down on the capital, Ures, took it, marched on to Hermoeliko, took it; from there to Gusymas, and took it, and so on until the whole State was aguin cleared of the Gandaristae of Indians. Don Manuel Maria Gaadara went to Mexico, where he was a prisener for some time. But, in the meantime, while he was defending himself before the General Government, his brother, Don Josma Gandara himself was in Mexico at the time of his brother's death. The Gandara therefore soemed to be done with, and Sonora was once more dreaming

of freedom and happiness. But the party of Gandara, the Indians, had not been exterminated. It arose once now with the Yarqui Indians, as usual, at the head of the movement. Gandara returned from Mexico and put himself at their head. Pesqueira, the victor in many a battle, had been unfortunate of late in the loss of two or three fights. In the last one his horse was killed, he himself reverely wounded, and nearly made paisoner. But through the aid of some friends he exciped once more, and wont to Hermosillo where he is gathering new forces, and it is to be hoped that he will succeed in overthrowing his opposent.

friends he escaped once more, and wont to Hermosillo where he is gathering new forces, and it is to be hoped that he will succeed in overthrowing his opposent.

Gandara was formerly a nerchant, and poor, but by confiscating the property of private individuals, and by robbing the State in the most shameless manner, he in the course of time has become immensely rich. Before the revolution of 1856 commenced, his annual income amounted to about \$150,000. He was the largest proprietor of real estate in all Senora, and by traveling in a straight line he could pass over a tract of land of more than 200 miles without potting his foot upon any soil but his own. His hacienda at Topahue covers a space of 20 square miles, every foot of which can be irrigated. In Winter it is one immense field of wheat, and in Summer of corn.

Pesqueira, on the other hand, is often without a dollar in his pocket, and not withstanding he has been four years at the head of the Governmant, he is now poorer than ever. Of his intelligence, bravery, a d patriotis sentiments, he has given many a proof; and i state unhesitatingly that he is the only man by whom Sonora can be governed. It is, however, more than probablithat the next news you will get from me is tha Gandara, rules once more in the pointin del go bierno at Ures—a palace, however, which is merely one-storied, old and miserable building, erected of sundividud bricks and mud, without windows, and almost without doors. As Indians can not reign over white men, it is impossible that a long the will pass away before the power once more falls from the hands of Gandara into the hands of somebody else. But in the meantime the people of Sonora are reduced to the utmost in sery.

The State of Chihaulus has been subject to invasion

most n isery.

The State of Chihanhua has been subject to invasion The State of Chihauhua has been subject to invasion from the Apache and Comanche Indians for more than 30 years. Many towns and villages, haciendas and ranchos, have been abandoned, and their owners, if not killed, forced to look for an asylum in some of the larger towns or in the capital, where they live in a state of the utmost mixery. From these incessant incursions comes still another misfortune. Up to 1857, Chihnahua did not participate in the civil wars raging in every other part of Mexico; but since that time they have reached this State also, and while the party of the Church may rob and reign to-day, the liberal party may rob and reign to-morrow. may rob and reign to-morrow.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

SIR: The Legislature, in making the appointment of Canal Commissioner in place of Samuel H. Barnes, deceased, will be very likely to be influenced by such considerations as operated upon the Republican Convention, last Summer, in nominating Mr. Barnes. It was then urged that, although the Chenango Valley had a cansl, it had never had a Commissioner. The name of Mr. Barnes of Norwich was presented by his friends, and so strong did the Convention feel the argument, that he was nominated on the first ballot by a large

that he was nominated on the state, and majority.

I have lately been in that portion of our State, and there find the name of the Hon. John J. Footz of Hamilton very favorably mentioned as an honest and competent person for Mr. Barnes's successor. He has served one or two terms in the Senate, is an unlinching friend of the Canals, is in the prime of life, and of sterling integrity.

Western New-York. ing integrity.

A NEW MACHINE FOR FARMERS,-" Pollock's Boring, Mortising, and Drilling-Machine" is the name of a very compact combination of powers, which may be made of great use to any ingenious farmer who depends upon himself for mechanical work. The machine is supported upon a small cast-iron stand, which can be moved from place to place as required, and its purpose is to bore wood or iron. The operation is to turn a crank, which gears a bevel wheel into one on the auger-shaft, the article to be bored resting on a platform, which moves right and left by a rack and pinion. A band-lever also operates a chisel or punch; this is worked on the same shaft that carries the auger, and taken out after the boring is finished. By this a mertise may be cut, or any metal plate, such as a piece of hoop-iron, may be punched with perfect exactness The uses that such a machine could be put to on a farm are innumerable.

THE NEW CENSUS.

GEOWTH OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN We are enabled this morning to lay before our reader the statistics of the population of the Southern Distric of the State of New-York entire, and some interesting statistics, showing how many families live in a house in this city and in Brooklyn, the schools, churches, libraries, and newspapers of Brooklyn, the principal products of the farms of Kings County, and a table of the occupation of negroes in that county, which we commend alike to the admirers and calumniators of the African race.

And, first, the population of New-York City, in which all New-Yerkers feel a swelling pride, has been determined to be 814,254. This, of course, does not include the transient population, which varies from 20,000 to 50,000. These figures, 814, 54, show the worthlessness of the State Census of 1855; for, if that were correct, then the city had, from 1850 to 1855, an annual increase of but 3.1 per cent in population, while from 1855 to 1860, it increased annually at the rate of 5.1 per cent; and it is evident to all that the rate of increase during the last five years has been no greater than during the preceding five.

We give, first, a table of the population of the City of New-York since the Federal census began to be taken, continuing it fifty years into the future, at the rate of increase shown during the last decade.

	MEM-IORK			
	D	ecential incre	Maria A	nausi in
Date.	Pepulation.	per cent.		
1773				
1790		51.2		6:2
1800	60,489	60.5		4.85
1810	96,373	28.4		2.53
IF30	202,589	63.8		5.06
1830	312,710	14.4		4.44
1050	515,547	64.9		5.13
1000	814,254	56.0		4.56
1870	1.254,629	56.0		4.55
1894	1,957,217	56.0		4.55
1990	3,863,175	56.0		4.55
1900		56.0		4.55
1010	7.430.317	56.0		4.56

The following is a comparison of the present population of New-York City by wards with that in 1850 and The number of dwelling houses and families in

1860 is also give			Dwel-	Fami-
183	1855.	1860.	Ingu.	Hier
Ward 1 19,7		18,120	778	3,184
9 6.5		2,597	2/2	353
310.3		3,757	407	615
473.2		21,994	1,015	3,031
5		22,341	1,269	5,192
624.6		25,590	1, 100	\$,300
732.6		40,006	2,153	7,354
3 34.6		39,722	2,755	8,110
940.6		44,396	3,793	3,586
1023,3		29.051	2,045	6,202
1143,7		59,963	2.743	13,054
**************		30,647	3,296	4,811.
1210,4		32,917	1,823	7,312
		28,067	1,490	3,969
1625 1		27,588	2,781	4,216
1652,8		45,172	3,412	8,384
1743,7		72,775	3,593	15,837
1831,5		57,464	3,685	9,928
		33,841	2,960	5,463
1918,4	ATT THE	67,554	4,307	13,956
*********	27,914	49,035	4,325	8,921
22	23,605	61,749	4,029	11,099
Tetal 315.5	629.810	814,254	54,338	155,707

Increase in population in five years, 184,145; in ten years, 298,408.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK. The next table shows the population of all the coun ties in the Southern District of the State, and also the

dwellings and famil Counties. 1856. Queens. 98, 23 Boffolk. 58, 22 Richmond. 16 cell. Weitherier. 58, 25 Rookland. 16, 52 Rookland. 16, 52 Pottness. 14, 139 Dutches. 58, 92 Orange. 27, 145 Uister. 58, 34 Sullivas. 31, 126	1865. 46,268 40,966 21,289 80,678 19,511 16,904 60,636 64,868 67,906 21,137	1860. 57,344 43,296 25,531 99,550 20,554 13,962 65,445 64,264 76,404 31,907 32,466	Dwellings. 8,237 5,874 3,618 9,468 3,534 16,434 10,327 13,177 4,17 11,034 6,339	Fmilies 10,454 8,91 3,011 18,20 4,20 12,251 14,191 14,19 5,14 19 6,20 1
Greene 25,088 Columbia 43,073	29,487 44,391	47,210	4,803	8,44
Total454,967 New York515,547 Kings138,863	517 138 629,810 216,355	579,914 814,254 279,136	101,519 54,338 32,485	107,631 155,707 55,972
Total1,109,416	1,363,303	,673,304	188,343	317,305

ards and Townships of families in each:			M Services	The statistics of the
	OPULATION.			Brooklyn do not appear
Erocklyn. 1850	5. 1860.	Dwellings.	Families.	from the Eighteenth Wa
ard J 0,44		638	1.222	
7 R 101		HITT	2.079	county are as follows:
2 # 90	0 10,007	7,128	1.401	THE SECTION OF THE PARTY OF
4 12.30	2 11,750	1,472	2,091	~/===//==
5 16.350	2 17,401	1,545	3,733	P. 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4
6 18 450	0 22,720	2,197	4,200	200433000000000
7		1,004	3,346	\$ 00 E 200 - E - B 0
8 5,311	9,187	1.171	1,613	2 mm 6 8 mm 8 m 5 0 5
9 9.1%	1 17,351	2,537	3,403	Pean Shorman
10 21,74	25,219	3,043	5,113	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
11 23 21	3 28.626	3,519	5,623	686%: 6867 6082
12 6 99	0 11,006	1,253	2,438	0707:0825
13 14,04	4 17,923	2,694	3,407	727:: 70m 50: 6:
14 12 41	4 15,476	1,446	3.423	
15 6.55	0 10,567	1,303	2.248	
16 15 35	0 21 171	2,204	5,893	21111222
17 5.54	7,946	913	1,650	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
18 2,60	4,317	633	854	0::::m:::::
19	- 6,697	763	1,290	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
100100000000000000000000000000000000000		-	-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
otal	0 201 074	30,523	53 969	
atlan b 3 23	3 679	436	425	
Lette 2.76	1 3.273	611	854	
w. trecht 273		390	455	
stlands 1 37		286	236	
rave-end 1.35	1,286	239	223	
Total Systowns 11,100		1,963	2,007	. 4 84-20
Total Kings Co., 216,35	6 319,136	32,485	56,973	37=93838373

In Brooklyn there are less than two families to bouse, but in this city we have an average of nearly three families to each house.

arree landings to caca bodge.			
Drooklyn. Wards I.	II.	III.	IV.
Maice 3.754 Females 3.214 Native 3.973 Foreign 2.996 Negroes 25	5,120	4,319	5,214
Females 3.214 Native 3.979	4.650	6 351	6,511
Foreign 2,990	4,930	3,667	4,088
Negrota 26 Mulattoes 6 2070 1,825 7090 55 6-116 10	30		201
20-70	5,067	8,323 105	6,561
70-90	80	18	1
100	1		11 -2
Total population	9,819	10,018 1,128 1,501	1,433
Families 1,233	2,061 156	1,501	1,993
Productive establishments. 24	43	13	33
Death	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Ma'es 9.683	10.916	6.044	4,763
Females 7,718	11,884	6,934	6,943
Foreign 7,773	11,314	5,183	4,214
Negroes 124	85 28	30 20	30
Mu attres 64 20-70 10,616 70-00 95	11 235	7,730	5,418
70-90. 95	138	120	70
100	•		
Total nepulation	22,720	12,096	9,197 1,171
Families 3,733	4,208	3.406	1,613
Productive establishments, 44	2A3 67	252	97
Unoccupied houses 24	72	52	36
Males 1X. Males 9,255 Females 8,116 Native 2,889 Foreign 9,262 Negroes 509 Mulations 50 26-70 10,395 79-100 9 99-100 9 100 1	X. 12.205	XL. 13.175	8,056
Females 8,116	13,014	13,175	5,035
Native 8.089	15,387 9,833	20,239 8,587	6,371
Negroes 539	199	785	**
Mulattoes 59	13,183	30 15,949	8,547
79-50	190	157	43
99-100	20	13	**
100. 17.35 17.35 18.25 18.	25,219	28,826	11,086
Partition 3.463	3,043 5,113	3,519 5,552	2,433
Deaths 144	201	218	33
Productive establi-hments 43	108	149	24
Productive establishments 43 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	XIV.	XV.	XVI.
Males 9 407	7,173 8,354 3,693	4,533	9,637
Native13,267	8,693	6,136	10 091
Name 100	8,784 224	183	11,116
Nulettoes. 9 20-70. 10,413 70-20. 167		82 8,858	13,966
20-70,	7,536	81	105
90-100 1	1	**	- 1
100.	15 476	10,567	21,171
Dwellings 2,064	3,423	1,303 3,208	4,80
Deaths	443	194	296
Productive establishments. 66	72	26	181
WardsXVII.	XVIII.		latbush.
Males	2,115	2,414	1,563
P.Cathadra,	2,656	3,779	2,035 1,445
Native. 3,168 Foreign. 3,168 Negroes 3 Mulattees 1s 26-70 6,050 70-50 30	1,651	2,917	1,445
Mulattoes 15		21	19
20.50	2,160	4,634	2,436
The 100 merce executive and a second	**		**
Total population 7,946	4,317	6,696	3,470
Total population 7,945 Dwellings 913 Families 1,650	633	768	436
Pamilies 1,650 Deaths 23	854 78	1,260	312
Productive establishments., 27.		31	11
Unoccupied houses 14	Flat-	New-	Gravas
New-Lota	lands.	I treable	Graves
Males	1,016	1,751	459
Native	345	1,000	653
Foreign	119	1,271	633
Mulattoes	1,138	10 1,933	1,02
20-70	25	1,963	
90-100	1	**	
Total population 3,273	1,653	2,781	1,299
Dwellings 611	206	390	239

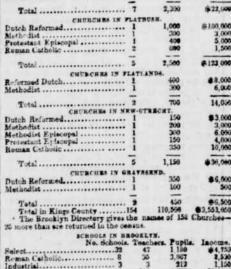
In the Ninth Ward a colored woman was found 116 years old. In the Fifth Ward a married couple was found each 100 years old, who have a daughter 30 years old, a very remarkable occurrence, as say the censustakers. In the Seventh Ward two twin eisters were found 120 years old; they have a younger sister who is 78 years old.

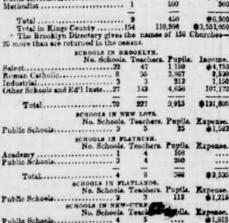
SOCIAL STATISTICS.

No. of	Will	Value of
at t		Ch. prop.
	8.900	
Raptist (1 Calvinistic, 1 colored) 14		\$303,760
Congressional (I Methodist, I ol'd) 8	9,900	357,000
Dutch Refermed 11	9,550	358,000
First Independent 1	260	****
riends 1	500	2,500
lewish 1	360	8,000
othern (2 German, 1 Eulecop) 6	3,468	54,000
Methodist (I Wesleyan, 3 colored) 15	10,800	\$36,000
Methodist Fpiscopal (1 German). 30	11,700	548,000
Presbyterian (1 United, 1 Refor'd	******	36.758.76
7 Old School, 5 New School) 17	14,950	429,354
7 Old School, a rew School, 11	9.990	566,000
Protestant Episcopal 16	133	
Protestant Missi m	22.060	265.000
Roman Catholic (2 German) 13		
Uniterian 2	1,092	89,000
Universalist 2	1,009	25,000
	-	
* Total	103,498	\$3.3m1,550
Of the above there are repted: 2 B	aptist, I Ind	ependent, l
Methodist, 1 Methodist Episcopal (Ger	man), I Pres	byterian, 3

Methodian Pricepal, and I Protestam Protestam Episcopal, and I Protestam Formation Caracters in New Lotts.

Dutch Reference 2 200
200 Protestant Episcopal, and I Protestant Mission Cherch ned. 1 beran 1 -tecopal 1 German Luberan ... Methodist Episcopal. Protestant Episcopal. Boman Catholio Total 7 2,300





Total. 8 200013 IN FLATLASIS.

No. Schools. Teochers. Pupils. Expense.
Public Schools. 18 NEW-CTEP. 1112 61.215

**CHOOLS IN NEW-CTEP. 1112 61.215

**CHOOLS IN SEW-CTEP. 1112 61.215

**CHOOLS

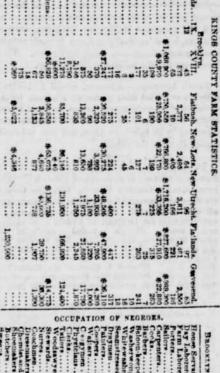
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Brooklyn Rogle, dally, Total......1,109,416 1,363,303 1,673,304 188,343 217,305

KINGS COUNTY.

The census of Kings County has come to us in a more complete form. We give, first the population by

MNNAPARE AND PRINCIPAL HOSE, Brooklyn English These, delly, Democratic—circulation, 6,009; Brooklyn City News, daily, Democratic—circulation, 5,000; Brooklyn Star, dealty, Republican—circulation, 2,009; Brooklyn Standard, weekly, Democratic—directation, 2,000; Sabbath School Casket, menthly, Religious—circulation, 2,000;

PARM STATISTICS. The statistics of the farms in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn do not appear to have been returned; those from the Eighteenth Ward and from the towns in the



---- u::: w::: a: ... +-- 2: w:: Ep: 25 Tillupititiupinititioni mi wasi au P :: 1: aun! : u: ..: au: #: #: ## P

CZ In addition to these there are: I grocer in the 19th

Ward, I farmer in Flatlands, 4 shopkeepers in the 11th Ward, 13 fishermen in Flatlands and 3 in Gravesend, 1 rdener in the 8th Ward, I engineer in the 16th Ward, 3 express messengers in the 11th Ward, I blacksmith in the 11th and 1 in the 15th Ward, 2 chair-menders in the 15th Ward, I stevedore in the 16th Ward, 2 peddlers in the 9th Ward and 3 in the 17th, I poultry dealer in the 16th Ward, I stone-cutter in the 15th Ward, I publisher in the 16th Ward, I sexton in the 15th Ward, I fruit dealer in the 16th Ward, I confectioner in the 15th Ward, I upholeterer in the 16th Ward, I huckster in the 14th Ward, I printer in the 16th Ward, I scavenger in the 11th Ward, 2 cigar-makers in the 9th and 1 in the 16th Wards, I ropemaker in the 11th Ward, 1 o'l-refiner in the 16th Ward, I oyster dealer in the 15th Ward, I oysterman in the 16th Ward, I bricklayer in the 16th Ward, 3 embroiderers in the 16th Ward, 1 filemaker in the 16th Ward, I candle-maker in the 11th Ward, 2 school teachers in the 4th and 1 in the 16th Ward, I drover in the 4th Ward, I basket-maker in the 4th and 2 in the 9th Ward, I ship-arpenter in the 4t's Ward, I musician in the 4th Ward, I music-teacher in the 11th and 1 in the 16th Ward, I mason in the 4th

Ward, I boot-black in the 8th Ward.

Reign of Terror in Poland.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated "Wilna, November, 1860," and published in the Windomosci Polishe." We live in a reign of terror. The days of Nicholas have revived in all their horror, and no one can say what will happen on the morrow. The Commission of Inquiry has axin been established, under the presidency of Colonel Haller, the chief of the Governor's office. Scarches in private houses are frequent. The local chief of police, Wasilew, generally enters a house unexpectedly at midnight, with all his suite, tumbling about papers and books, and looking into the pockets and beds of the inharitants. Men are sent to prison for having in their possession forbidden books, which have been for the last few years in uninterrupted circulation about the country, and have found leaders among all classes, from the students of the universities to the employs: of the police. All kinds of books and pamphlets are being looked for. A few days ago, Ass, the bookseller, in whose shop a bundle of foreign publicatious was found, was arrested. In a former letter I informed you of the imprisonment of Ladislas Janknowski. The fate of that gentleman greatly interests all here, for every one is convinced of his innocence and of his worthy, immaculate character. He had a boys' school, and by dint of immense labor supported respectably, not only himself, but also his old father and his two younger brothers, who are being educated at the University. The reason of this imprisonment was, that last year a man lived at his house named Wisniewski, a tutor, in whose passession were found sundry patriotic verses. Many bose that eventually Jankowski will be restored to hiseriy; but in any case his career has been stopped and his means of his taken from him, and that they call advor. As I have already said that the days of Horod have come too, and that the persecution of children enters into the programme of these Saturnia regna. Several students have been imprisoned. Romer igrandson of the late Marshal Romer

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Officers Latta and Mc-Cleary of the Pith Ward Thursday morning reposeded to especiating an old professional burglar, named James Christopher, by means of a watch which he had stolen and sold. On the 10th ult the store No. 423 Washington street was broken into and robbed of a large amount of goods, among which was a valuable gold watch. This watch was found subsequently in the possession of a bar-keeper in Spring street, who said he had purchased it of Christopher. After a langthy search, Christopher was found and identified by Hodman, and Justice Welsh committed him to answer a charge of hurgisty.

CITY ITEMS.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT FOR THE SUPPRIERS IN KAN sas.—"What should I give that will prove accept able !" is the question which hundreds are now ask ing in reference to the claims of the tens of thousands of our fel ow-countrymen and their little ones, now suffering the pangs of hunger and starvation in Kanses. The New-York Kansas Relief Committee are ready to receive help in such sums as may be suited to the circumstances and disposition of every friend of humanity.

All who are able, and who desire to give money may communicate with John E. Williams, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Bank in this city. Small amounts, as well as large ones, should be forwarded without delay.

Persons not able to afford money, should forward to the room of the Committee, No. 25 Cooper Institute, such articles of wearing apparel as may be at their disposal—such as would be adapted for men, women and children. Pieces of calico, delaine, muslin (bleached or unbleached), boots, shoes, gaiters and hosiery, will

be acceptable items.

The West is doing nobly in furnishing grain for food. Money is needed to forward it, and to facilitate its distribution; and clothing is needed to shelter the lean and hungry people from the ravages of the relentless storms of Winter.

It is to be hoped that the people who are more highly favored in this and adjacent cities and States, will not forget the trials of their afflicted brethren in Kansas.

The United States, and American Express Companies, generously offer to forward all parcels marked Kansas Relief," free of charge.

THE CENTRAL PARK EXTENSION-FACTS AND FIGURES.—The following comparison of the cost of the original portion of Central Park with that of the proposed extension, as awarded by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, with other figures in reference to the value of the land taken, will tend to throw light on the question whether the city can afford to ratify the bargain made by Mesers. Bleecker, Clapp & Kelly:

Number of blocks	Present Park	Extension
Number of blocks	194	191
Cost of land	\$5,906,193 74	\$1,99,431 06
Cost perblock	51,982 63	
But these are not the worst figures. At the time of		

assessing the lots for the Central Park, the lots on the south side of One-hundred-and-sixth street from the Fifth to the Eighth avenue were assessed at \$36,253. The benefit assessed on lots on the north side at the same time was \$7,193. If at that time the lots on the north side of One-hundred-and-sixth street were worth as much as those on the south side, the benefit being added, their value would be \$43,446. But Messra. Bleecker, Clapp & Kelly, have valued them at \$518,455, nearly twelve times as much. Again, comparing the valuation placed upon these twelve blocks by the Tax Assessors in this year 1860, with the valuation of the Commissioners:

cent. The Commissioners-Mesers. Bleecker, Clapp, and Kelly-in this way, charge the Tax Assessors with shielding these large property-owners from taxation to the extent of seven-eighths of the value of their prop-erty, or more than \$25,000, during the single year past. The year and a half which has been consumed by

these three gentlemen, in making their estimates and assessments, has afforded abundant time for speculation. The books in the Register's office show sales of lots on this tract at prices, a sample of which we give below in connection with the awards for the same lots: 18 60. Grantor. Granter. Price. Award.
18 60. Grantor. Granter. Price. Award.
April 6. Balestier. A. B. Tappen. \$22,000 \$4.000
June 1. Barnard. A. B. Tappen. 22,000 \$4.000
Nov. 20. Gregory. A. B. Tappen. 6,500 10,380
Here, on three purchases of land, made within nine

months, at a cost of \$62,500, Mr. Tappen, or the gentlemen for whom he acts, will have the satisfaction, on the 8th day of January, should the award be confirmed, of clearing the handsome sum of \$29,890. APPOINTMENTS BY THE REGISTER .- Mr. John Key-

ser, the Register elect, who will take office on the 1st of January next, has made the following appointments, those marked thus * being reappointed:

Assistant Deputy	HEWLETT P. LEAGE.
Satisfaction Clerk	GRORGE MORTINER.
Framiner	W. F. T. CHAPMAN.
Chattel Mortgage Clerk	JOHN P. CAVERLY."
Collector	BRNJ. F. KRYSER.
Janifor	HUMPERST AVERS.
Search	JOHN J. WILSON,*
HENRY MILLER *	
MOWARD W. DE GROVE,"	WM. H. BRLL,"
P. J. MOLLOY,*	NELSON SAMSON,"
Jones F	148.

ALBERT GILBERT, HRNEY L. FARE, EDWIN S. STURGES, WN. H. CHACE.* WM. A. H. WRITE, STEPHEN H. KNAPP DANIEL E. HOMAN. ROST. A. DINNIER, RICHARD H. WOODS, WM. H. WERNIERSMERES WM. B. BANGE, WM. P. ARKEN, WS. F. GILLET, EDMUSD R. DRAN, CHALL FROM, HENRY RICHARDS, JOHN R. LAWRENCE, IMAG DRANE.

THE NEW CHAMBERLAIN .- Mr. Devlin's bond of 200,000 for the faithful performance of his duties as City Chamberlain, a copy of which is subjeined, was ocepted on Friday morning by the Controller. Each of the sureties swears that he is worth \$100,000, making a total of double the amount of the penalty

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Daniel Devlin, Charles Buckhaiter, William A. Hall, Henry L. Hogost, and Francia A. Palmer, of the City of New York, are held and firmly bound unto the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in the penal sum of sice handred thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to be paid unto the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York or to their successors, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heir, successors, administrators, and assigns, jointly and severally, by these presents, sealed with our seals, and detect this tweeter seventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and slaty.

Whereas, The above boundee Daniel Devlin hath been appointed to the office of the Chamberlain of the City of New York;

Now, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bound Daniel Devlin shall in all things well, truly, and faithfully perform the duties of his effice as such Chamberlain of the City of New York, during his continuance to said office, and shall sae in all things well, truly, and faithfully perform the duties of his coffice and of the City of New York, during his continuance to said office, and shall she in all things well, truly, and faithfully perform and do during his continuance to the said effice of Chamberlain of the City of New York, then this obligation to be void: otherwise to remain in full ferce and vitice.

DANIEL DEVLIN, Principal, Charles Beckhaltes, William A. Hall.

Saration

DANIEL DEVILIN, Principal,
CHARLES ECCREATER,
WILLIAM & HALL,
HENRY L. HOURT,
F. A. PALMER,
No. 33 Liberty street, N. T.

After the ffling of the bond, the Controller sent a note to Mr. Platt requesting him to deliver over all moneys and effects of his office to Mr. Devlin. The following is a copy:

NATHAN C. PLATT, esq.

Late Chamberiais of the City of New York:

Sin: You are hereby requested to transfer and pay over to beniel Devin, esq. (who has been duly appointed and qualified alyour successor in the offices of Chamberiain of the City of New-York and County Treasurer of the County of New-York he balance of public moneys remaining in your hands to the credit of the several City accounts, taking his receipt in duplicate for the amount paid to him in the form herets annexed, one copy of said receipt to be retained by you, and the other copy thereof transmitted to this office with your final account current and woncher.

transmitted to this office with your successor above named. You are also requested to deliver to your successor above named all books, vouchers, papers, and documents in your possession appertaining to the said office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York, taking his receipt therefor in duplicate, and transmit one copy of the same to this office. Respectfully yours, ROBERT T. HAWS, Controller.

To this a blank form of receipt is attached, and similar letters have been sent with reference to money in the hands of the Chamberlain credited to the sinking fund, and also with reference to County funds.

The balances under the control of Mr. Platt, and which were supposed to be in the Park Bank on Thursday morning, are as fellows:

City Treasury
Staking Fund for the redemption of the city debt.
Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the
city debt.
Board of Education.
County Treasury. 411,902 84

At a meeting of Mears. Platt and Devlin, the latter granted the former till this morning to transfer the city funds. Mr. Platt did not state that he would at that time make the transfer, but intimated a desire to seek legal advice before surrendering up the effects of the Chamberlaincy. It was stated that subsequently Mr. Platt was closeted with Mayor Wood, and we know that afterward he avowed his intention of contesting the transfer of the office of Chamberlain. Mr. Devlin, however, entered upon his duties yesterday, the Re-

ceiver of Taxes, and other city officials depositing the day's receipts with him at the Broadway Bank. He gives no weight to the point raised by some parties that his takir g the oath of office before filing his bonds was an informal and therefore illegal proceeding. That ac hard-hip may be entailed on Mr. Platt by a sudden transfer of so large a sum as four and one-third millions of dollars, it is proposed to give him a month to do

TWESTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION .-At the late primary election, held in this Ward, but three delegates to the Central Committee were elected, in consequence of the rules of the Association requirin consequence of the runs of the Association requir-ing a majority of all the votes cast to elect. Last even-ing the Association held another election to fill the two remaining vacancies. Nearly 400 votes were polled, of which John H. White and Wm. P. Esterbrook re-ceived a large majority over all others, and were de-clared duly elected.

By request, the Rev. Dr. Vinton will repeat, in Tria, ity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street, to-morrow evening-the sermon appropriate to the crisis, entitled "The Christian Idea of Civil Government," delivered in Trin

SANITARY ASSOCIATION .- About 70 persons met in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless on Thursday the Chapel of the Home of the Priendless on Thursday evening at a meeting of the New-York Sanitasy Association. Gen. F. E. Mather occupied the chair. A report was read by Dr. Eliaha Harris on the expediency of the formation of a Female Sanitary Mission Society to instruct ignorant and indigent females in domestic hygiene. It set forth that this was within the scope of the Sanitary Association, and that experience had shown the peculiar aptitude of women for this work. It closed with the following resolution:

Recoloci, That a Committee of the members be appointed by this Association for the purpose of consultation and ecoperation with the indies and with any benevolent societies in this city control plans and efforts at they may desire to put forth for the diffusion and application of sanitary knowledge smoonthe people.

Dr. Bellows made a few remarks, in the course of which he said that the best work which women gener

which he said that the best work which women gener ally could do among the lower classes was to instruct their servants, who were destined to become mothers of families. There was a house not far from there at which fifty-six servants had been employed during a which fifty-six servants had been employed during a month. He said that only those women who had a special training for that purpose could with advantage make promiscuous visits among the poor. He suggested that a certain number of such women be educated for that purpose in each church. Mr. Brady, after certain graceful preliminaries, explained the true glory of Florence Nightingule, as a sanitarian in the largest sense of the word. Gen. Wetmore called on the founder of the St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. Muhlenberg evidenced the ability of the women of our city to perform this labor. They had shown this in the ho and saylums which they controlled. Mr. S. B. Halliday gave some statistics, already published. The Hon-Frederick A. Conkling added a few words. Dr. Post was called upon, but excused himself; and Mr. R. H. McCurdy spoke of the degrading influence of rum and tobacco. He thought the misery of the poor was mainly due to this. Dr. Nichols and Mr. Halliday supported this view. Dr. Griscom said that the sucess which had attended this movement in other cities had been due to the precedence of these ladice by Gov-ernment officials. In this city we had no Government officials who knew snything about sanitary matters.
The report and resolutions were adopted.

THE REY. DRS. CLARKE AND PRENTISS, OR THE OLD PASTOR AND THE NEW .- The New-York correspondent of The Boston Journal ventilates the following story in relation to Mercer street Presbyterian Church, its present pastor, Dr. Clarke, and its former

Church, its present pastor, Dr. Clarke, and its former pastor, Dr. Prentiss:

On one or two occasions I have spoken of the great mistake men make usually who leave a good country settlement and remove to New-York. We have many men who are now settled in this vicinity, who have had little fame, but who left popular positions and came to the city only to find how little a reputation will aid a man to build himself up in this city. The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Walter Clarke of the Mercer street Church is a new illustration on this head. He was settled in Hartford. He had one of the best parishes in the State; he was one of the most popular men in New-England; he was induced to remove to what was one of the most influential churches in the city. But death and removals have duminished the congregation, and the return of Dr. Prentise and his preaching in the city has drawn so largely on this position that, satisfied that he cannot step the downward torient, Dr. C. has concluded to resign. We have many other men who have reason to regret the hoar when the temptations of a city pastorate induced them to leave the pleasant, thriving and happy country homes. Some men of great popularity before they came here, might as well be in Egypt as in this city.

The Rev. Dr. Prentiss is now preaching in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, with the view of gathering sufficient strength to proceed to the erecof gathering sufficient strength to proceed to the erec-

ADJOURNMENT OF THE VOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL COMMITTER FOR 1860 .- The final meeting of the Committee to serve during 1860 was held on Thursday evening at No. 618 Broadway, Charles S. Spencer, President, in the chair. After the transaction of some proliminary business, the following resolutions were

tion of a new church up-town.

offered:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Young Mon's Centail

Committee of the City of New York, congratulate our Republican

brethean of the State and nation upon the signal victory

which has rewarded their eartions.

Resolved, That the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency and Hammbal Hamilto the Vice Presidency of the United

States, is the well-considered and firm judgment of the majority

of the people against the further extension of the institution of

Slavery. offered:

of the people against the further extension of the institution of Slavery.

Resolved, That the threats and assertions of those who refuse to submit to the constitutional election of our candidates will neither alarm nor intimidate us, and that, while we regret the hasty and unwarranted action which has characterized some portions of the Souths ambecoming the officens of a country where the majority rule, we shall steadily pursue our course as Republicans, ever striving to disseminate the principles of the party, and to win new converts to its standard.

Resolved, That the judicions action which has marked our condidates before and since election is eminently entitled to the approval of our party, as it clearly indicates their wisdom and decretion.

revision.

Resolved, That, as the representatives of the Republican Young Men of the Empire City, we have reasons for thankfulness for the promising future which the present political revealed, and which has been accomplished with the energy and determination which a sense of right only can imprise, and which encourages us to labor in behalf of truths which time can never determination which a sense of right only can impire, and which encourages as to labor in behalf of truths which time can never destroy, and which defeat can never vasquish.

Resolved. That James Buchanan, by his cowardice, imbedition and treason, richly deserves the deepest excentions and most profound contempt of the freemen of this nation.

After some discussion on the subject, the resolutions

were adopted. Complimentary resolutions to the retiring Chairman, the Hon. Charles S. Spencer, were adopted; after which the Committee adjourned sime

LOOK OUT FOR SYEAR THIEVES .- The residence of Mr. H. L. Stuart, No. 136 East Thirty-third street, Twenty-first Ward, was entered by a sneak thirty through the basement, on Wednesday evening, during a brief absence of the servant girl, and robbed of several articles of silverware and a number of plated arti-cles. Mrs. Stuart was alone in the house at the time, and had no suspicion of her vicinity to the thick. Housekeepers cannot be too caraful about securios their doors and valuables at this season. All pretended peddlers and loafers should be spotted by the police, as they are often sneak thieves in disguise, awaiting op-portunities to become acquainted with the habits of the nmates of the various dwellings designed to be robbed Basement doors should have the best kind of fastenings, as the area affords better opportunies for conces and work than the other entrances of a dwelling. ASSAULTED AND ROBBED IN BROADWAY .- Mr.

Ck. k A. Humphrey, a boarder at the International Hotel was knocked down on Thursday night at the corner of White street and Broadway, by a couple of rowdies who best him to a state of incensibility and afterward robbed him of \$27 in money. Officer Dazet of the Sixth Ward hearing the disturbance, hastened to the spot and succeeded in capturing one of the ruffians after a short chase. The prisoner, who is only seventeen years of age, and lives in Hommond street, gave his name as William Malloy, and was committed to answer by Justice Welch.

Rossen is the Street.—Officer McGuire of the Sixth Ward, on Thursday morning took into castedy a young man named John Scally, of No. Ill Mott street, who is obserted with having robbed Edward Swartzenberg of a breadgin worth 57th. Swartzenberg, while walking in Mott street, was examined by Scally and two other men, who best and robbed him. He had sufficient pinok, however, to select the prisoner and detain him smill the arrival of the officer. Justice Welsh locked the prisoner up to snewue.